Connecting via Winsock to STN

Welcome to STN International! Enter x:x

LOGINID:SSPTALAB1643

PASSWORD:
TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

* * * * * * * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * * * * * * *

NEWS 1 Web Page for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2 JAN 02 STN pricing information for 2008 now available
NEWS 3 JAN 16 CAS patent coverage enhanced to include exemplified prophetic substances
NEWS 4 JAN 28 USPATFULL, USPAT2, and USPATOLD enhanced with new custom IPC display formats
NEWS 5 JAN 28 MARPAT searching enhanced
NEWS 6 JAN 28 USGENE now provides USPTO sequence data within 3 days of publication
NEWS 7 JAN 28 TOXCENTER enhanced with reloaded MEDLINE segment
NEWS 8 JAN 28 MEDLINE and LMEDLINE reloaded with enhancements
NEWS 9 FEB 08 STN Express, Version 8.3, now available
NEWS 10 FEB 20 PCI now available as a replacement to DPCI
NEWS 11 FEB 25 IFIREF reloaded with enhancements
NEWS 12 FEB 25 IMSPRODUCT reloaded with enhancements
NEWS 13 FEB 29 WPINDEX/WPIDS/WPIX enhanced with ECLA and current U.S. National Patent Classification
NEWS 14 MAR 31 IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB enhanced with new custom IPC display formats
NEWS 15 MAR 31 CAS REGISTRY enhanced with additional experimental spectra
NEWS 16 MAR 31 CA/CAplus and CASREACT patent number format for U.S. applications updated
NEWS 17 MAR 31 LPCI now available as a replacement to LDPCI
NEWS 18 MAR 31 EMBASE, EMBAL, and LEMBASE reloaded with enhancements
NEWS 19 APR 04 STN AnaVist, Version 1, to be discontinued
NEWS 20 APR 15 WPIDS, WPINDEX, and WPIX enhanced with new predefined hit display formats
NEWS 21 APR 28 EMBASE Controlled Term thesaurus enhanced
NEWS 22 APR 28 IMSRESEARCH reloaded with enhancements

NEWS EXPRESS FEBRUARY 08 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.3,
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 20 FEBRUARY 2008

NEWS HOURS STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS LOGIN Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS IPC8 For general information regarding STN implementation of IPC 8

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

All use of STN is subject to the provisions of the STN Customer agreement. Please note that this agreement limits use to scientific research. Use for software development or design or implementation of commercial gateways or other similar uses is prohibited and may result in loss of user privileges and other penalties.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN Columbus * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:05:31 ON 30 APR 2008

=> file caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS SINCE FILE TOTAL
ENTRY SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST 0.21 0.21

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:05:46 ON 30 APR 2008
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

FILE COVERS 1907 - 30 Apr 2008 VOL 148 ISS 18
FILE LAST UPDATED: 29 Apr 2008 (20080429/ED)

Effective October 17, 2005, revised CAS Information Use Policies apply.

They are available for your review at:

http://www.cas.org/infopolicy.html

```
=> s (GAH and antibody and protein)
         232 GAH
           9 GAHS
         241 GAH
             (GAH OR GAHS)
      328530 ANTIBODY
      393072 ANTIBODIES
      521329 ANTIBODY
             (ANTIBODY OR ANTIBODIES)
     2146502 PROTEIN
     1508360 PROTEINS
     2504122 PROTEIN
             (PROTEIN OR PROTEINS)
L1         5 (GAH AND ANTIBODY AND PROTEIN)

=> duplicate remove L1
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L1
L2         5 DUPLICATE REMOVE L1 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d L2 bib abs 1-5

L2  ANSWER 1 OF 5  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN  2007:351209  CAPLUS
DN  146:375327
TI  Protein combination characterized in fluorescence resonance
    energy transfer, and the use thereof
IN  Zhang, Jun; Guan, Baoquan; Luo, Wenxin; Ge, Shengxiang; Xia, Ningshao
PA  Xiamen University, Peop. Rep. China; Yang Sheng Tang Company Limited
SO  PCT Int. Appl., 39pp.
    CODEN: PIXXD2
DT  Patent
LA  Chinese
FAN.CNT 1
    PATENT NO.         KIND   DATE       APPLICATION NO.      DATE
    ---------------    ----   --------   -------------------  --------
PI  WO 2007033514      A1     20070329   WO 2005-CN1488       20050919
        W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
            CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,
            GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ,
            LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ,
            NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG,
            SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN,
```

YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
PRAI WO 2005-CN1488 20050919
AB The invention relates to a kind of protein combination characterized in fluorescence resonance energy transfer, which consists of the protein of variable region in heavy chain and the protein of variable region light chain from the same antibody, and optionally, specific antigen recognized by the antibody, wherein either of the protein of variable region in heavy chain and the protein of variable region light chain or the optional specific antigen recognized by the antibody has fluorescence substance (chemiluminescence substance) as energy donor, or has fluorescence quencher as energy acceptor. The invention also relates to a method of detecting the target antigen in a sample by using the protein combination, and the kit contg. the target antigen in the sample detected by the protein combination.
RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2007:13283 CAPLUS
DN 146:224098
TI Detection of Multiple Proteins on One Spot by Laser Ablation Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry and Application to Immuno-Microarray with Element-Tagged Antibodies
AU Hu, Shenghong; Zhang, Sichun; Hu, Zhaochu; Xing, Zhi; Zhang, Xinrong
CS Department of Chemistry, Key Laboratory for Atomic and Molecular Nanosciences of Education Ministry, Tsinghua University, Beijing, 100084, Peop. Rep. China
SO Analytical Chemistry (2007), 79(3), 923-929
CODEN: ANCHAM; ISSN: 0003-2700
PB American Chemical Society
DT Journal
LA English
AB Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICPMS) has been successfully used for the detection of element-tagged biomols. with the advantage of multielement capability. However, this technique cannot be used for microarray detection due to the necessity to dissolve the elemental tags before introducing them to the plasma source. Here, the authors report the detection of multiple proteins on each spot of the immuno-microarray by laser ablation ICPMS. .alpha.-Fetoprotein (AFP),

carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), and human IgG, as model proteins , have been detected on the basis of sandwich-type immunoreactions on a microarray with Sm3+-labeled AFP antibody, Eu3+-labeled CEA antibody, and Au-labeled goat-anti-human IgG (GAH) as labeled antibodies. The detection limits were 0.20, 0.14, and 0.012 ng mL-1 (3.sigma.) with the RSD of 5.7%, 2.6%, and 2.3% at the concn. of 1.0 ng mL-1 for AFP, CEA, and human IgG, resp. The present detection method permits detecting multiple analytes from each spot of microarray with a spatial resoln. at micrometer range, which can alleviate the stress to fabricate high-d. arrays. Furthermore, the substrate materials and immobilized proteins do not interfere with the detection. The present technique provides a new strategy for readout of microarray.

RE.CNT 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 2004:550973 CAPLUS

DN 141:105258

TI Method of protecting thiol group or disulfide bond of antibodies or fragments

IN Sasaki, Kenji; Katsumura, Yasuhiko

PA Mitsubishi Pharma Corporation, Japan

SO PCT Int. Appl., 45 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2004056872	A1	20040708	WO 2003-JP16362	20031219

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2511228	A1	20040708	CA 2003-2511228	20031219
AU 2003289455	A1	20040714	AU 2003-289455	20031219
EP 1574521	A1	20050914	EP 2003-780938	20031219

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,

IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK
US 20060257393 A1 20061116 US 2005-539756 20050620
PRAI JP 2002-370822 A 20021220
WO 2003-JP16362 W 20031219
AB Provided is a method of protecting thiol groups of a protein having a free cysteine residue, which comprises adding a compd. which has a disulfide bond in the mol. and exerts substantially no influence on the activity of the protein. The method uses compds. such as cysteine, homocysteine, lipoic acid or oxidized glutathione to protect thiol group or disulfide bond of antibodies or other proteins. The invented method is used for prepg. stomach and colon cancer-specific human monoclonal antibody GAH as antitumor agent.
RE.CNT 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2000:52203 CAPLUS
DN 132:235817
TI Specific targeting of EGP-2+ tumor cells by primary lymphocytes modified with chimeric T cell receptors
AU Ren-Heidenreich, L.; Hayman, G. T.; Trevor, K. T.
CS Vince Lombardi Gene Therapy Laboratory, St. Luke's Medical Center, Immunotherapy Research and Treatment Institute, Milwaukee, WI, 53215, USA
SO Human Gene Therapy (2000), 11(1), 9-19
CODEN: HGTHE3; ISSN: 1043-0342
PB Mary Ann Liebert, Inc.
DT Journal
LA English
AB A promising strategy for cancer treatment is adoptive immunotherapy with gene-modified lymphocytes expressing a chimeric T cell receptor (cTCR) that directs tumor targeting and stimulates T cell effector functions. In this study, the activities of two novel cTCR mols. (GA.gamma. and GAH.gamma.) were investigated. Both encode a single-chain variable fragment (scFv) derived from the monoclonal antibody (MAb) GA733.2, which binds the epithelial glycoprotein 2 (EGP-2) overexpressed on a variety of human carcinomas. In the GA.gamma. cTCR, the scFv is directly fused to the transmembrane/cytoplasmic portions of the Ig Fc receptor (Ig FcRI) .gamma. subunit, which mediates T cell signaling. GAH.gamma. possesses an extracellular spacer composed of the CD8.alpha. Ig hingelike domain inserted between the scFv and .gamma. chain. Activated T cells (ATCs), stimulated ex vivo using anti-CD3 MAb, were derived from either healthy donors or patients and transduced with recombinant retrovirus encoding the resp. GA cTCR mols. After culture expansion for 14 days, GA.gamma.-modified ATCs demonstrated

enhanced targeting and lysis of EGP-2+ colon cancer cells and increased cytokine secretion. Cells transduced with the GAH.gamma. cTCR displayed specific lytic activity that was about twofold greater than that of GA.gamma.-ATCs and produced significantly more cytokine. In addn., reactivation of GAH.gamma.-ATC with anti-CD3 MAb prior to addn. to EGP-2+ tumor target induced a further increase in lytic activity. Because the activation status influences T cell antitumor functions, our data suggest that reactivation prior to adoptive transfer would improve the clin. efficacy of GAH.gamma.-modified ATCs.

RE.CNT 55 THERE ARE 55 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1993:146097 CAPLUS

DN 118:146097

TI Human monoclonal antibody specifically binding to surface antigen of cancer cell membrane

IN Hosokawa, Saiko; Tagawa, Toshiaki; Hirakawa, Yoko; Ito, Norihiko; Nagaike, Kazuhiro

PA Mitsubishi Kasei Corp., Japan

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 37 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI EP 520499	A1	19921230	EP 1992-110841	19920626
EP 520499	B1	19980225		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
JP 05304987	A	19931119	JP 1992-162849	19920622
JP 3236667	B2	20011210		
CA 2072249	A1	19921229	CA 1992-2072249	19920624
CA 2072249	C	20030617		
ES 2115626	T3	19980701	ES 1992-110841	19920626
US 5767246	A	19980616	US 1994-360125	19941220
US 5837845	A	19981117	US 1995-450578	19950525
US 6139869	A	20001031	US 1995-450363	19950525
US 5990297	A	19991123	US 1998-14880	19980128
US 5990287	A	19991123	US 1998-17628	19980202
US 6787153	B1	20040907	US 1999-467903	19991221
PRAI JP 1991-158859	A	19910628		
JP 1991-158860	A	19910628		
JP 1991-158861	A	19910628		
US 1992-905534	B1	19920629		

US 1994-360125 A3 19941220
US 1995-450363 A3 19950525
US 1995-450578 A3 19950525
OS MARPAT 118:146097
AB Human monoclonal antibodies (hMAbs) binding to surface antigens of cancer cell membranes are prepd. by the hybridoma method by fusing human lymphocytes derived from cancer patients and mouse myeloma cells or by recombinant methods. Also disclosed are DNA encoding the hMAbs and an anticancer formulation comprising the hMAb bonded to the surface of a liposome enclosing an anticancer agent. HMAb GAH was prepd. from cancer-assocd. lymph node lymphocytes of a patient with colon cancer and characterized. CDNA sequences of the variable regions of the light and heavy chains of GAH and the encoded amino acid sequences were detd. Thiolated Fab' fragments of GAH were conjugated with maleimidated dipalmitoylphosphatidylethanolamine-contg. liposomes encapsulating adriamycin; the conjugates were modified with thiolated PEG. These liposomes inhibited MKN45 cell cancer in nude mice.

=> s (GAH and antibody and cancer)
232 GAH
9 GAHS
241 GAH
(GAH OR GAHS)
328530 ANTIBODY
393072 ANTIBODIES
521329 ANTIBODY
(ANTIBODY OR ANTIBODIES)
356858 CANCER
52475 CANCERS
370091 CANCER
(CANCER OR CANCERS)
L3 7 (GAH AND ANTIBODY AND CANCER)

=> duplicate remove L3
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3
L4 7 DUPLICATE REMOVE L3 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d L4 bib abs 1-7

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2004:550973 CAPLUS
DN 141:105258
TI Method of protecting thiol group or disulfide bond of antibodies or fragments
IN Sasaki, Kenji; Katsumura, Yasuhiko

PA Mitsubishi Pharma Corporation, Japan
SO PCT Int. Appl., 45 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2004056872	A1	20040708	WO 2003-JP16362	20031219
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2511228	A1	20040708	CA 2003-2511228	20031219
AU 2003289455	A1	20040714	AU 2003-289455	20031219
EP 1574521	A1	20050914	EP 2003-780938	20031219
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
US 20060257393	A1	20061116	US 2005-539756	20050620
PRAI JP 2002-370822	A	20021220		
WO 2003-JP16362	W	20031219		

AB Provided is a method of protecting thiol groups of a protein having a free cysteine residue, which comprises adding a compd. which has a disulfide bond in the mol. and exerts substantially no influence on the activity of the protein. The method uses compds. such as cysteine, homocysteine, lipoic acid or oxidized glutathione to protect thiol group or disulfide bond of antibodies or other proteins. The invented method is used for prepg. stomach and colon cancer-specific human monoclonal antibody GAH as antitumor agent.
RE.CNT 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2004:721041 CAPLUS
DN 141:360304
TI Antitumor effect of MCC-465, pegylated liposomal doxorubicin tagged with newly developed monoclonal antibody GAH, in colorectal cancer xenografts
AU Hamaguchi, Tetsuya; Matsumura, Yasuhiro; Nakanishi, Yukihiro; Muro, Kei;

Yamada, Yasuhide; Shimada, Yasuhiro; Shirao, Kuniaki; Niki, Hisae; Hosokawa, Saiko; Tagawa, Toshiaki; Kakizoe, Tadao
CS Department of Medicine, National Cancer Center, Tokyo, 104-0045, Japan
SO Cancer Science (2004), 95(7), 608-613
CODEN: CSACCM; ISSN: 1347-9032
PB Japanese Cancer Association
DT Journal
LA English
AB MCC-465 is an immunoliposome-encapsulated doxorubicin. The liposome is tagged with polyethylene glycol and the F(ab')2 of a monoclonal antibody named GAH, a human antibody obtained by the hybridoma technique. The epitope recognized by GAH is not well characterized, but human gastric, colorectal, and mammary cancer cells were GAH-pos., while the normal counterparts were GAH-neg. Pegylated liposome doxorubicin (PLD) and MCC-465 did not show significant antitumor activity against GAH-neg. Caco-2 xenografts. MCC-465 exhibited significantly superior antitumor effects against GAH-pos. WiDr-Tc and SW837 xenografts, compared with PLD. Immunohistochem. with GAH revealed that 94% (100 of 106) of surgical specimens of colorectal cancer were GAH-pos. These results warrant a phase I clin. trial of MCC-465 for patients with metastatic colorectal cancer.
RE.CNT 31 THERE ARE 31 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2004:720921 CAPLUS
DN 142:266394
TI DDS in cancer chemotherapy
AU Matsumura, Yasuhiro
CS Investigative Treatment Division, National Cancer Center Research Institute East, Japan
SO Biotherapy (Tokyo, Japan) (2004), 18(4), 339-351
CODEN: BITPE9; ISSN: 0914-2223
PB Gan to Kagaku Ryohosha
DT Journal; General Review
LA Japanese
AB A review. An objective of DDS in cancer chemotherapy is to find methods by which anticancer agents selectively target solid tumors. Two main concepts constitute selective tumor targeting, active targeting and passive targeting. The former involves monoclonal antibodies or ligands to tumor-related receptors which can target the tumor by utilizing specific binding ability between the antibody and antigen or between the ligand and its receptor. The latter system can be achieved by

the so-called "EPR effect, the enhanced permeability and retention effect.". Regarding passive targeting, Doxil, a pegylated (PEG) liposomal doxorubicin (DXR), received Food and Drug Administration approval for Kaposi's sarcoma, ovarian cancer or breast cancer after several phase III trials. In Japan, clin. trials of liposomal or micellar drugs have begun belatedly. MCC-465 is an immunoliposome-encapsulated DXR. The liposome is tagged with PEG and the F(ab')2 fragment of human monoclonal antibody, GAH. Phase I study of MCC-465 in patients with metastatic stomach cancer revealed that MCC-465 was well-tolerated, and the recommended phase II dose was 32.5 mg/m2 every 3 wk. NK911 is the novel supramol. nanocarrier for modulated delivery of DXR, and is the first polymeric micelle system to achieve remarkable accumulation in a solid tumor through the EPR effect. A phase I clin. trial of NK911 revealed that NK911 was well-tolerated, and the recommended phase II dose was detd. to be 50 mg/m2 every three weeks. Micellar encapsulated taxol, KRN5500 or cisplatin have been developed recently. These will also be evaluated in clin. trials in the near future.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2004:408075 CAPLUS
DN 141:427892
TI Establishment and Evaluation of Cancer-Specific Human Monoclonal Antibody GAH for Targeting Chemotherapy Using Immunoliposomes
AU Hosokawa, Saiko; Tagawa, Toshiaki; Niki, Hisae; Hirakawa, Yoko; Ito, Norihiko; Nohga, Katsuhiko; Nagaike, Kazuhiro
CS Yokohama Research Center, Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation, Yokohama, Japan
SO Hybridoma and Hybridomics (2004), 23(2), 109-120
CODEN: HHYYBF; ISSN: 1536-8599
PB Mary Ann Liebert, Inc.
DT Journal
LA English
AB To establish human monoclonal antibodies suitable for targeting chemotherapy, we prepd. a panel of human-mouse hybridomas, using mouse myelomas and lymphocytes of regional lymph nodes excised from cancer patients, and selected antibodies on the basis of their specificity of binding to the surface of viable cancer cells derived from fresh cancer tissues. A selected antibody, named GAH, was found to react with viable cancer cells from 21/22 stomach and 13/20 colon cancer tissues. As for further anal., complementary DNAs encoding GAH were cloned and recombinant GAH (rGAH) was obtained from established CHO cells transfected with GAH expression vectors. RGAH selectively stained cancer cells in human tissue sections from 13/14 stomach, 4/11 colon, 5/11 mammary, and 0/7 lung cancers

, while no pos. staining was obsd. in those of non-tumor and various normal specimens. Notably, using confocal fluorescence microscopy, rGAH was not only bound to the surface of cancer cells, but was also internalized by the cells. The potential of rGAH for intracellular drug delivery was subsequently evaluated using rGAH-conjugated, doxorubicin (DXR)-encapsulated immunoliposomes. The immunoliposomes were also internalized into the cancer cells and finally DXR was delivered to the cell nucleus. Furthermore, the immunoliposomes could inhibit the growth of DXR-insensitive stomach cancer cells (B37) in an in vivo model. These results suggest that a GAH-utilized liposome-targeting technique will provide a potent and useful cancer chemotherapy with broad applications for cancer patients.

RE.CNT 38 THERE ARE 38 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 2003:813744 CAPLUS

DN 140:428839

TI Efficacy of immunoliposomes on cancer models in a cell-surface-antigen-density-dependent manner

AU Hosokawa, S.; Tagawa, T.; Niki, H.; Hirakawa, Y.; Nohga, K.; Nagaike, K.

CS Pharmaceuticals Research Division, Mitsubishi Pharma Corporation, Aoba-ku, Yokohama, 227-0033, Japan

SO British Journal of Cancer (2003), 89(8), 1545-1551
CODEN: BJCAAI; ISSN: 0007-0920

PB Nature Publishing Group

DT Journal

LA English

AB We have recently established a cancer-reactive human monoclonal antibody, GAH, with a pos. ratio of over 90% against stomach cancer. GAH was formulated as polyethyleneglycol (PEG)-modified immunoliposomal doxorubicin (DXR) (ILD) and its efficacy was examd. against gastrointestinal human cancers . In in vitro studies, a comparison of ILD with PEG-modified liposomal DXR (LD) demonstrated that ILD had dose-dependent cytotoxicity for GAH-reactive B37 cancer cells, but not LD. In concordance with this result, microscopic observations showed that ILD was bound to and GAH-dependently internalized by B37 cells. In in vivo studies, ILD exhibited significantly greater antitumor activity on cancer xenograft models than LD or free DXR. The relation between efficacy and antigen d. was examd. on 10 xenograft models bearing cancer cells with varying GAH reactivity. Immunoliposomal doxorubicin therapeutic activity correlated with the antigen d., with a min. no. being required. Also, ILD revealed strong

antitumor activity on cancers with low sensitivity to DXR or LD, suggesting that ILD overcame the DXR resistance of antigen-pos. cancer cells. Thus, these results show that GAH endows liposomes with targeting activity, resulting in strong efficacy against gastrointestinal cancers.

RE.CNT 30 THERE ARE 30 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 2000:52203 CAPLUS

DN 132:235817

TI Specific targeting of EGP-2+ tumor cells by primary lymphocytes modified with chimeric T cell receptors

AU Ren-Heidenreich, L.; Hayman, G. T.; Trevor, K. T.

CS Vince Lombardi Gene Therapy Laboratory, St. Luke's Medical Center, Immunotherapy Research and Treatment Institute, Milwaukee, WI, 53215, USA

SO Human Gene Therapy (2000), 11(1), 9-19
CODEN: HGTHE3; ISSN: 1043-0342

PB Mary Ann Liebert, Inc.

DT Journal

LA English

AB A promising strategy for cancer treatment is adoptive immunotherapy with gene-modified lymphocytes expressing a chimeric T cell receptor (cTCR) that directs tumor targeting and stimulates T cell effector functions. In this study, the activities of two novel cTCR mols. (GA.gamma. and GAH.gamma.) were investigated. Both encode a single-chain variable fragment (scFv) derived from the monoclonal antibody (MAb) GA733.2, which binds the epithelial glycoprotein 2 (EGP-2) overexpressed on a variety of human carcinomas. In the GA.gamma. cTCR, the scFv is directly fused to the transmembrane/cytoplasmic portions of the Ig Fc receptor (Ig FcRI) .gamma. subunit, which mediates T cell signaling. GAH.gamma. possesses an extracellular spacer composed of the CD8.alpha. Ig hingelike domain inserted between the scFv and .gamma. chain. Activated T cells (ATCs), stimulated ex vivo using anti-CD3 MAb, were derived from either healthy donors or patients and transduced with recombinant retrovirus encoding the resp. GA cTCR mols. After culture expansion for 14 days, GA.gamma.-modified ATCs demonstrated enhanced targeting and lysis of EGP-2+ colon cancer cells and increased cytokine secretion. Cells transduced with the GAH .gamma. cTCR displayed specific lytic activity that was about twofold greater than that of GA.gamma.-ATCs and produced significantly more cytokine. In addn., reactivation of GAH.gamma.-ATC with anti-CD3 MAb prior to addn. to EGP-2+ tumor target induced a further increase in lytic activity. Because the activation status influences T cell antitumor functions, our data suggest that reactivation prior to

adoptive transfer would improve the clin. efficacy of GAH .gamma.-modified ATCs.

RE.CNT 55 THERE ARE 55 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1993:146097 CAPLUS

DN 118:146097

TI Human monoclonal antibody specifically binding to surface antigen of cancer cell membrane

IN Hosokawa, Saiko; Tagawa, Toshiaki; Hirakawa, Yoko; Ito, Norihiko; Nagaike, Kazuhiro

PA Mitsubishi Kasei Corp., Japan

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 37 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI EP 520499	A1	19921230	EP 1992-110841	19920626
EP 520499	B1	19980225		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
JP 05304987	A	19931119	JP 1992-162849	19920622
JP 3236667	B2	20011210		
CA 2072249	A1	19921229	CA 1992-2072249	19920624
CA 2072249	C	20030617		
ES 2115626	T3	19980701	ES 1992-110841	19920626
US 5767246	A	19980616	US 1994-360125	19941220
US 5837845	A	19981117	US 1995-450578	19950525
US 6139869	A	20001031	US 1995-450363	19950525
US 5990297	A	19991123	US 1998-14880	19980128
US 5990287	A	19991123	US 1998-17628	19980202
US 6787153	B1	20040907	US 1999-467903	19991221
PRAI JP 1991-158859	A	19910628		
JP 1991-158860	A	19910628		
JP 1991-158861	A	19910628		
US 1992-905534	B1	19920629		
US 1994-360125	A3	19941220		
US 1995-450363	A3	19950525		
US 1995-450578	A3	19950525		

OS MARPAT 118:146097

AB Human monoclonal antibodies (hMAbs) binding to surface antigens of cancer cell membranes are prepd. by the hybridoma method by fusing human lymphocytes derived from cancer patients and mouse

myeloma cells or by recombinant methods. Also disclosed are DNA encoding the hMAbs and an anticancer formulation comprising the hMAb bonded to the surface of a liposome enclosing an anticancer agent. HMAb GAH was prepd. from cancer-assocd. lymph node lymphocytes of a patient with colon cancer and characterized. CDNA sequences of the variable regions of the light and heavy chains of GAH and the encoded amino acid sequences were detd. Thiolated Fab' fragments of GAH were conjugated with maleimidated dipalmitoylphosphatidylethanolamine-contg. liposomes encapsulating adriamycin; the conjugates were modified with thiolated PEG. These liposomes inhibited MKN45 cell cancer in nude mice.